

ALD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(WILLIAM McKENDRICK, M.D., D.P.H.)

WHICH INCLUDES THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(F. J. LEVESLEY, M.A.P.H.I.)

FOR THE YEAR

1959

8 SEP 1960  
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Chief Financial Officer: G. M. Williams.

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## **PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT:**

Medical Officer of Health: Dr. Wm. McKendrick, M.D., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector: F. J. Levesley.

Clerk: R. W. Davies.

# ALD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
16 WOODLAND ROAD EAST,  
COLWYN BAY.

3rd June, 1960.

To the Chairman and Members.  
Aled Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Miss Hughes, and Gentlemen,

I present herewith my report on the health of residents in the Aled during 1959. It deals with those subjects required by the Minister of Health and incorporates the report of the Public Health Inspector.

The statistics are necessary components of an Annual Report; they are only interesting in so far as they are uninteresting—they do not contain any unusual feature. The Birth and Death Rates are slightly better than in most recent years but, where numbers are small, one birth or one death can cause considerable variation in "Rate per 1,000."

There was very little infectious disease.

This is perhaps surprising. The exceptionally dry summer of 1959 caused great hardship in many parts of the district. Water supplies were quite inadequate; drainage failed. Yet, somehow, by dint of hard work by the Surveyor and his staff, and help from neighbouring areas, we "got through." 1960 may be as difficult, but by 1961 the Llyn Conwy supply should ensure an adequate service for almost all our homes. Meantime, we have been preparing to dispose of the water effectively. The improvement grants have secured suitable drainage for many houses where this was lacking.

There has been an improvement in the camping situation. Activity by the County Planning Office has brought about the disappearance of some unlicensed camps and secured better organisation and control of others. In the past, I have felt at times that the County Planning Officer and the District Officers did not understand each other and did not attempt much co-operation. During 1959, however, there was a very happy relationship between these Officers.

The use of caravans and chalets will grow in popularity and the nation will demand that they be accepted by areas like Aled; it is futile to resist their coming, but it is wise to control them. Camping can be good; it can be vile. We must see that it be good.

The report shows that efforts were made to increase the immunity from infectious disease. Tuberculosis, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Smallpox, can be prevented. It has been made easy for Aled parents to safeguard their children, and most have done so.

Each year, it is my pleasure to acknowledge the friendship and help given me by my colleagues—especially by Mr. Levesley. His report shows some of his work, but the informal efforts he makes for the residents of your area cannot be recorded in statistical tables.

Yours sincerely,

WM. McKENDRICK,  
Medical Officer of Health.

# 

### 

Area (in aeres) ... ..	69,206
Population:—	
(a) 1951 Census ... ..	7,054
(b) Registrar-General's Estimate (mid-1959) ... ..	6,940
Inhabited Houses ... ..	2,240
Rateable Value ... ..	£53,676
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ... ..	£203

### 

	Male		Female		Total
Total ... ..	48	...	48	...	96
Legitimate ... ..	45	...	44	...	89
Illegitimate ... ..	3	...	4	...	7
Birth rate per 1,000 population:—					Total
(a) Crude ... ..					13.8
(b) Corrected ... ..					15.2
Comparability Factor for Births: 1.10.					
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births ...					7.2

### 

1 male (legitimate) ... ..	1
Rate per 1,000 total live births and still-births ... ..	10
Total live births and still-births ... ..	97

### 

Deaths under 1 year: Male (legitimate) ... ..	2
(both died in the first day of life).	
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births ... ..	20.8
Neo-natal Mortality Rate—Deaths under 4 weeks... ..	20.8
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate—Deaths under 1 week	20.8
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week, per 1,000 births) ... ..	30
Maternal Mortality ... ..	—

### 

	Male		Female		Total
Deaths ... ..	31	...	21	...	52
Mortality rate (per 1,000):—					
(a) Crude ... ..					7.5
(b) Corrected ... ..					8.1
Comparability rate for deaths ... ..					1.08

The following table shows the vital statistics for the past eight years:—

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Population ... ..	7149	7056	7060	7030	6990	6930	6930	6940
Live Births ... ..	116	92	90	81	86	91	102	96
Birth Rate ... ..	14.7	13.8	14.1	12.7	13.6	14.4	16.3	13.8
Still Births ... ..	2	2	3	2	0	2	2	1
Still Birth Rate	0.28	0.28	0.43	0.28	0.0	0.28	0.28	0.14
Deaths ... ..	76	67	74	90	69	76	68	52
Death Rate ... ..	11.2	8.3	10.3	12.6	10.6	11.7	10.6	8.1
Infant Deaths ...	3	2	1	2	3	0	3	2
Infant Death Rate	26	21	11	25	35	0	29.4	20.8

It would appear that the population is regarded as stable. Births exceeded deaths by 44; the number of inhabited houses was increased by 10; the rateable value has increased by £2,400.

The causes of death were as follows:—

	Male		Female		Total
Cancer of:—					
Stomach ... ..	3	...	3	...	6
Lung ... ..	4	...	1	...	5
Breast ... ..	—	...	1	...	1
Other ... ..	2	...	—	...	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system ... ..	7	...	7	...	14
Coronary disease ... ..	5	...	1	...	6
Other heart disease ... ..	2	...	2	...	4
Other circulatory disease	—	...	1	...	1
Pneumonia ... ..	—	...	3	...	3
Bronchitis ... ..	1	...	—	...	1
Other ill-defined diseases	4	...	2	...	6
Motor vehicle accident ...	1	...	—	...	1
All other accidents ... ..	2	...	—	...	2
	31	...	21	...	52

There was not a death from an “infectious disease.” Indeed, cancer, heart and artery diseases accounted for 39 of the 52 deaths. These statistics are supplied to me by the Registrar-General. They do not quite coincide with those obtained locally. I know of 66 deaths of persons whom I would have regarded as residents. Obviously we differ in our

mode of classification. Probably the difficulties created by "Postal Districts" is a factor, e.g., Abergele Sanatorium is in the Aled area. I know this, but I doubt if those responsible for allocation of transfers in London do. Consequently, Abergele U.D.C. is credited for some deaths that might be put to the Aled account. There may be other explanations.

The following table shows the ages at which deaths occurred amongst the 65 known to me.

	Male		Female		Total
0—1 .....	2	...	1	...	3
1—24 .....	3	...	1	...	4
25—34 .....	1	...	—	...	1
35—54 .....	4	...	—	...	4
55—64 .....	13	...	3	...	16
65 and over .....	16	...	22	...	38
	39	...	27	...	66

The three infant deaths were due to:—

- (1) Prematurity (8 hours).
- (2) Cerebral damage during birth (14 hours).
- (3) Broncho-pneumonia and adrenogenital hypoplasia.

Deaths occurred in the following Parishes:—

	Male		Female		Total
Abergele .....	5	...	4	...	9
Bylchau .....	—	...	—	...	—
Betws-yn-Rhos .....	2	...	1	...	3
Cefn Meiriadog .....	2	...	—	...	2
Dolwen .....	—	...	1	...	1
Glan Conway .....	13	...	6	...	19
Groes .....	1	...	1	...	2
Llanellian .....	—	...	—	...	—
Llanfair T.H. ....	4	...	1	...	5
Llansannan .....	3	...	4	...	7
Llanfeydd .....	1	...	3	...	4
Trefnant .....	7	...	6	...	13
Trofarth .....	1	...	—	...	1
	39	...	27	...	66

Of these 66 deaths, 28 were transfers, i.e., the persons died in other districts but were Aled residents.



## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

### (1) Laboratory Service.

(a) **Bacteriological:** The Public Health Laboratory at Bryn Hyfryd, Conway, is of outstanding value in the prevention of infection. Any specimens suspected of contamination, or liable to be contaminated, are examined there, and advice is quickly sent to me should action be necessary. Dr. Kingsley Smith and his staff are most willing and generous in their assistance.

Doctors may send throat and nose swabs, faeces, urine, cerebro-spinal fluid, sputum, blood, pus, etc., for report.

In 1959, 95 specimens were sent, i.e., 69 water, 20 milk and 6 ice cream.

(b) **Prophylactic and Therapeutic Agents:** Smallpox vaccine lymph, gamma globulin and prophylactic T.A.F. and F.T. (anti-diphtheria) are stocked at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway.

Typhus vaccine, rabies vaccine and anthrax vaccine, for prophylactic use only, are held at the Public Health Laboratory, 126 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool (Tel. Royal 3636). Anthrax vaccine for therapeutic use is held at the Fazakerley Hospital, Liverpool (Tel. Aintree 2324) (24-hour service).

Snake anti-venum and Botulinus anti-serum are held at the C. & A. Hospital, Bangor (Tel. Bangor 3321) (24-hour service).

Anti-yellow fever vaccine is obtainable at the Regional Blood Transfusion Centre, 102 Whitechapel Road, Liverpool (Tel. Royal 6314), and inoculations are given by appointment only.

Anti-cholera, anti-tetanus and whooping cough vaccine must be obtained through the usual trade channels.

Anti-vaccine for tropical snakes is held only at the Dispensary, Royal South Hants. and Southampton, Hospital, Southampton (Tel. Southampton 26211) (24-hour service).

(c) **Pathological and Biochemical:** Specimens likely to help in the diagnosis of diseases are examined as to structure and chemical constitution at the Laboratory of the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Rhyl, if sent by doctors.

(d) **Chemical:** Foods are analysed for purity at the Assay Office, Chester. This is done by the Foods and Drugs Inspector of the Denbigh County Council, who shares my office at Colwyn Bay, and who is at all times most helpful.

(e) **Water Supply:** Water is probably the most easily contaminated of all the materials used by human beings; it may receive dangerous germs at the gathering ground—from animals as well as humans; it may be polluted as it travels in pipes. To safeguard the public, we try to secure that the gathering ground is not open to animals or irresponsible humans, but this is not always achieved. Therefore, tests are applied to the water; filtration and chlorination of public supplies is required; inspection and care of water mains is constant.

Chemical tests reveal faulty collection. Excess of chlorides, nitrates, etc., denote that undesirable organic matter of animal or human origin is gaining access to water. These tests are carried out at the Assay Office, Chester. The public supplies for the Aled did not reveal contamination.

Bacteriological tests are done at the Public Health Laboratories, Conway. These tests prove the presence or absence of bacteria. They should be made on water at all stages in its course to the consumer. Sixty-nine such tests were made—more particularly from water taken from taps and wells throughout the district.

Public supplies are now treated with Chlorine to ensure that water, when it enters the pipes, is safe. As the amount of chlorine required may vary, and as excess can give the water a taste that few persons like, tests are made to see that excess does not reach the consumer. These tests are made by the Water Engineer.

(f) **Milk Supply:** Milk is tested for adulteration, e.g., added water, by the Food and Drugs Officer of the Denbigh Council.

Samples are taken on farms by the County Public Health Inspector.

Last year, 20 samples were taken at the point of delivery into houses by the Aled Public Health Inspector.

## AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(1) **Infectious Diseases:** The Ambulance stationed at Bron-y-Nant Isolation Hospital, and controlled by your Medical Officer of Health on behalf of the County Council, is always available for the conveyance of infectious cases to hospital.

(2) **Non-infectious Cases:** There are seven Ambulances, provided under the Denbighshire County Council scheme, for the conveyance of persons who cannot travel by public conveyance—or walk—to and from Hospital. These are stationed as follows:—

Denbigh ... ..	3
Llangerniew ... ..	1
Llanrwst ... ..	1
Abergele ... ..	1
Colwyn Bay ... ..	3
Denbigh ... ..	1

The Denbigh, Llangerniew, Abergele, and one of the vehicles at Colwyn Bay, are driven by paid drivers and are very full employed by day. Voluntary members of the four Ambulance Units—Colwyn Bay Voluntary Ambulance Corps, Abergele Ambulance Corps, Denbigh St. John Division and Llanrwst St. John's Division—have undertaken to provide adequate driving and attendance service from 6 p.m. until 8 a.m. and at week-ends. The Colwyn Bay Corps owns two modern Ambulances.

This service is administered from my office at 16 Woodland Road East, Colwyn Bay (Tel. 3387), or outside office hours, Colwyn Bay 2727.

## NURSING IN THE HOME.

(1) Nurses are provided by the County Council for treatment of sick persons at home. These nurses act on the instructions of family doctors.

(2) Home Helps are women sent to help in the management of homes while the housewife is incapacitated. They are provided by the County Council and are supervised by the Health Visitors. This service is not free—a charge is made according to a scale based on income. Nor is it unlimited. The service is only intended to be provided during temporary incapacity—not as a permanent help to all and sundry.

## CLINICS.

Clinics are held as follows:—

**(a) At Colwyn Bay Clinic, Nant-y-Glyn Road:**

Monday—(1) Family Planning: This is provided by a voluntary committee, but meets in the Clinic premises and co-ordinates its work with other work of the Health Department.

Tuesday—(2) Child Welfare Centre: Every week at 2 p.m.

Wednesday—(3) Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic for school children, by appointment.

(4) Ophthalmic Clinic for school children, by appointment.

Thursday—(5) Orthopaedic Clinic at 10 a.m., alternate weeks.

Friday—(6) 'Toddlers' Clinic at 2 p.m., by appointment made at the Tuesday Clinic or through the Health Visitors.

**(b) At Llysfaen Church House:**

Monday—Child Welfare Clinic: First and third Monday each month from 2 to 4 p.m.

**(c) At Mochdre Village Hall:**

Monday—Child Welfare Clinic: Second and fourth Monday, each month from 2 to 4 p.m.

**(d) At Glan Conway Church House:**

Monday: Child Welfare Clinic: second and fourth Monday each month from 2 to 4 p.m.

**(e) At Llanddulas (Beulah Schoolroom):**

Monday—Child Welfare Clinic: First Monday each month at 2 p.m.

(f) **At Church House, Elwy Road, Rhos-on-Sea:**

Tuesday—Child Welfare Clinic: Second and fourth Tuesday each month from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

(g) **At Llansannan:**

Thursday—Child Welfare Clinic: Second Thursday each month at 2 p.m.

(h) **At Pentre Mawr, Abergele:**

Thursday: Child Welfare Clinic every Thursday at 2 p.m.

(i) **At the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh:**

Wednesday—Child Welfare Clinic at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.  
Orthopaedic Clinic at 10 a.m. on first and third Wednesdays.

**DAY NURSERY.**

There is no day nursery in the area.

**FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.**

The following statement, given me by Mr. T. H. Evans, Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act to the Denbigh County Council, shows the work done to prevent adulteration of food sold in the area:—

**Particulars of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act in Aled Rural District during the year ended 31st December, 1959.**

Article	No. taken	Genuine	Not Genuine, or Sub-standard
Milk ... ..	14	14	—
Butter ... ..	1	1	—
Bread ... ..	1	1	—
Flour ... ..	1	1	—
Tinned Luncheon Meat ... ..	1	—	1
Salad Cream ... ..	1	1	—
Ice Cream ... ..	2	2	—
Total ... ..	21	20	1

As will be observed from the above Table, of the 21 samples taken in the area during the year an adverse report was received in respect

of only one of them. This was an informal sample of tinned luncheon meat (imported) in which the Public Analyst found the meat content to be 72% and in his certificate he states that luncheon meat should contain 80% of meat. Actually there is no statutory standard for the minimum amount of meat in this product, but since the sample was taken a "Code of Practice" has been accepted by the manufacturers and importers in which a minimum of 80% has been agreed.

(Signed) THOS H. EVANS,

17 Vicarage Hill,  
Wrexham.  
7th April, 1960.

Chief Inspector,  
County of Denbigh.

### IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

(1) **Smallpox:** Thirty-five children were vaccinated against smallpox during 1959.

(2) **Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus:** Forty-three children received the primary course of three inoculations against diphtheria and whooping cough. Attempts have been made to increase interest in defence against these diseases. No doubt the absence of cases of diphtheria for the past ten years is responsible for many parents becoming indifferent. I would stress that there have been one or two nasty little outbreaks in other parts of Britain recently, so that Diphtheria is not yet abolished. Moreover, there was a sharp increase in cases of Whooping Cough in the Aled area during 1959.

To the combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough, Tetanus protective will be added during 1960, so that protection against all three diseases will be offered in 1960.

(3) **Poliomyelitis:** Efforts to secure the protection against poliomyelitis of all persons under the age of 40 have been made. During 1959, 318 children under 15, and 509 persons over 15, received the primary course of two injections, and 841 received third or booster doses. All the Parishes have been visited as required, so that adults could be accommodated.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the incidence of infectious disease during 1959. There was relatively little infection. Measles, as usual, was the most common fever but, as stated above, the incidence of Whooping Cough increased (from 2



cases in 1958 to 12 in 1959). There were eight new cases of Tuberculosis, but no deaths.

Cases notified	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards
Diphtheria ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulmonary T.B....	7	0	2	0	2	3	0
Non-Pulmonary T.B....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Measles ... ..	55	1	17	34	3	0	0
Whooping Cough...	12	0	7	5	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary Pneumonia ... ..	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Scarlet Fever ... ..	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Dysentery ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas ... ..	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total ... ..	79	1	26	41	6	5	0

### TUBERCULOSIS.

Co-operation with patients is now happily secured, so that compulsory action to secure removal to hospital or to secure the safe handling of food, has not been necessary.

Eight new cases were notified during the year and four others transferred from other areas. Once again there were not any deaths. The cases were distributed as follows:—

Age Periods	New Cases during Year			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
0—1 ... ..	0	0	0	0
1—4 ... ..	1	0	0	1
5—9 ... ..	1	0	0	1
15—19 ... ..	0	1	0	0
20—24 ... ..	0	1	0	0
25—34 ... ..	1	1	0	0
35—44 ... ..	1	0	0	0
45—54 ... ..	1	1	0	1
55—64 ... ..	1	0	0	0
Over 65 ... ..	0	0	0	0
Totals ... ..	6	4	0	2

The state of the Tuberculosis register at the beginning and end of the year was:—

On Register 1/1/59.		On Register 31/12/59.	
Pulmonary:		Pulmonary:	
Male ... ..	16	Male ... ..	21
Female ... ..	24	Female ... ..	28
Non-Pulmonary:		Non-Pulmonary:	
Male ... ..	4	Male ... ..	2
Female ... ..	5	Female ... ..	6
	<hr/> 49		<hr/> 57

Children aged 13 attending the County Secondary Schools (at Abergele, Colwyn Bay and Llanrwst) were offered skin tests and, if desirable, B.C.G. inoculation against Tuberculosis during the latter part of 1959 and early part of 1960.

The Mass X-Ray Unit visits both Colwyn Bay and Denbigh once every three weeks, when any person who presents himself may have his chest X-Rayed.

There is no Chest Clinic in the Aled area. Residents are seen at Colwyn Bay, Denbigh or Rhyl. Attendances are good, but numbers for Aled people are not available.

The Mass Radiography Unit carried out a Survey in the Aled area during 1959. The results are shown in the following tables:—

Place	Total No. examined	Classification of abnormal cases		
		No. found to be abnormal	(a) Requir-	
			ing further obser- vation ing	(a) Other abnormal- ities of the chest (a) Other
Glan Conway ... ..	153	17 (11.11%)	7 (4.57%)	10 (6.54%)
Llanfairtalhaiarn ... ..	92	14 (15.22%)	5 (5.44%)	9 (9.78%)
Betws-yn-Rhos... ..	60	2 (3.33%)	1 (1.66%)	1 (1.66%)
Llansannan ... ..	139	21 (15.11%)	8 (5.76%)	13 (9.35%)
Llanefydd ... ..	81	7 (8.64%)	2 (2.47%)	5 (6.17%)
Trefnant ... ..	86	12 (13.95%)	5 (5.81%)	7 (8.14%)



## WATER.

**Glan Conway:** I am in receipt of the following statement from Mr. J. M. Campbell, B.Sc.Tech., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.W.E., Engineer to the Conway and Colwyn Bay Water Supply Board, on the water supply to this area:—

The following are the records of the rainfall at Colwyd Lake and the consumption of water within the Parish of Llansantffraid (Glan Conwy) during the year 1959:—

Rainfall			
Month	Inches		No. of days with 0.01 ins. or more
January ... ..	11.16	...	19
February ... ..	1.81	...	9
March ... ..	4.65	...	18
April ... ..	8.31	...	16
May ... ..	1.25	...	8
June ... ..	3.01	...	10
July ... ..	5.53	...	8
August ... ..	1.37	...	7
September ... ..	.79	...	3
October ... ..	9.74	...	16
November ... ..	12.30	...	21
December ... ..	16.98	...	23
Total ... ..	76.90	...	158

### Consumption of Water.

January ... ..	1,227,600
February ... ..	1,192,800
March ... ..	1,196,600
April ... ..	1,170,000
May ... ..	1,348,500
June ... ..	1,386,000
July ... ..	1,478,700
August ... ..	1,497,300
September ... ..	1,323,000
October ... ..	1,351,600
November ... ..	1,314,000
December ... ..	1,153,200
	15,639,300

(Signed) J. M. CAMPBELL.

## WATER SUPPLIES.

**Bylchau and District Water Supply Scheme:** This supply continues to be satisfactory. Complaints of discolourisation in certain areas have again been received. The reason for the discolour appears to be rust. The natural colour of the untreated water is typical of a source containing peat, but the treatment the water receives removes any colour from this source.

**Betws-yn-Rhos:** Owing to the severe drought the village and surrounding areas were without water for several weeks. A temporary supply was organised by the Surveyor and a minimum amount of water was made available to householders throughout the drought.

A well in the village was brought back into use and never failed to produce water during the whole of the dry period. The bacteriological quality of the water was satisfactory.

**Cefn and Trefnant:** The scheme to supply part of Cefn Parish from the Bylchau supply was carried out during the year and has effected an improvement to the supply to Cefn Meiriadog area including the school.

**Glan Conway:** There is now every reason to suppose that 1960 will see the completion of the new main supply to the upper regions of this Parish, where the water shortage has been acute.

**Llanelian:** This Parish will receive water from the same main which is being laid to the upper parts of Glan Conway.

**Llanfairtalhaiarn:** Apart from the benefits the Llyn Conwy scheme will bring to those areas completely without water, it will also provide a supply to this village. The existing supply has been the subject of adverse comment for many years, especially as regards the bacteriological quality of the water which, in its untreated state, is deplorable. Regular sampling and testing for residual chlorine has ensured that, as far as possible, the supply has been a safe one. This safety is however maintained only by the efficient operation of one small chlorinator. It will be a relief to all concerned when a purer supply of water is made available.

**General:** With the provision of new water mains throughout the area it is hoped that more and more of the old sup-

plies will be scrapped. Probably these old supplies will be maintained by many to supplement the main supply and for use for non-domestic purposes. In this connection it is considered appropriate to quote from the Council's Byelaws made under the provisions of the Water Act, 1945:—

29.—(1) No service pipe or distributing pipe or cistern used for the reception or conveyance of water supplied by the undertakers shall be used or so connected that it can be used for the reception or conveyance of water other than that supplied by the undertakers:—

Provided that where the water supplied from the undertaker's mains to any cistern is discharged into the air not less than six inches above the top edge thereof, this byelaw shall not apply to such cistern or to any distributing pipe leading therefrom.

**PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES.**

Number of samples taken from private supplies ... ..	18
Number of above giving satisfactory results ... ..	11
Number of private supplies investigated ... ..	27

The percentage of unsatisfactory results remains much the same as in previous years. Approximately 50 per cent. of the samples taken are unsatisfactory. This is due to high proportion of supplies from shallow wells and springs which are open to surface contamination.

**PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.**

Details of the bacteriological examinations are appended.

Number of samples taken ... ..	48
Number of above giving satisfactory results ... ..	34
Number of above giving unsatisfactory results ... ..	14

One well on a roadside, while accessible to the public, derived its water from a source in private ownership. The water was found to be polluted and the well was closed by the owner.

# BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

Date Sampled, and Name of Supply	Plate Count Yeastral Agar 2 days at 37 deg. C. per ml.	Prob. No. B. Coli MacConkey 2 days 37 deg. C. per 100 ml.	Prob. No. F. Coli per 100 ml.	Remarks
<b>Llanfair T.H.:</b>				
5/1/59 ... ..	3	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
4/2/59 ... ..	—	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
17/2/59 ... ..	3	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
2/3/59 ... ..	4	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
22/4/59 ... ..	7	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
13/5/59 ... ..	1	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
3/6/59 ... ..	3	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
9/6/59 ... ..	6	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
29/6/59 ... ..	300+	1800+	1800+	Raw Water.
29/6/59 ... ..	300+	1800+	1800+	Raw Water.
29/6/59 ... ..	300+	140	140	Gathering Grounds Reservoir
29/6/59 ... ..	200	25	25	Class IV. Unsatisfactory.
29/6/59 ... ..	190	25	25	Class IV. Unsatisfactory.
13/7/59 ... ..	6	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
30/7/59 ... ..	7	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
8/9/59 ... ..	3	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
12/10/59 ... ..	3	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
12/10/59 ... ..	11	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
19/10/59 ... ..	17	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
2/11/59 ... ..	300+	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
9/11/59 ... ..	7	180+	180+	Class IV. Unsatisfactory.
16/11/59 ... ..	4	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
4/12/59 ... ..	6	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.

Date Sampled, and Name of Supply	Plate Count Yeastral Agar 2 days at 37 deg. C. per ml.	Prob. No B. Coli MacConkey 2 days 37 deg. C. per 100 ml.	Prob. No. F. Coli per 100 ml.	Remarks
<b>Betws-yn-Rhos:</b>				
5/1/59 ... ..	6	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
3/6/59 ... ..	7	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
13/7/59 ... ..	8	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
13/7/59 ... ..	19	2	2	Small number Bact. Coli.
26/8/59 ... ..	70	25	5	Moderate number Col. Bacilli.
26/8/59 ... ..	30	5	0	Small number Col. Bacilli.
8/9/59 ... ..	20	8	0	Satisfactory.
2/11/59 ... ..	3	0	0	Satisfactory.
9/11/59 ... ..	1	0	0	Satisfactory.
4/12/59 ... ..	9	0	0	Satisfactory.
<b>Bylchau and District:</b>				
5/1/59 ... ..	6	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
19/6/59 ... ..	19	5	5	Unsuitable for Chlorinated Water.
15/6/59 ... ..	2	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
15/6/59 ... ..	3	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
28/7/59 ... ..	300+	50	35	Raw Water from Lake.
14/9/59 ... ..	6	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
12/10/59 ... ..	6	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
8/12/59 ... ..	35	8	8	Raw Water, Filter House.
8/12/59 ... ..	5	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
<b>Bryn Ewin:</b>				
8/9/59 ... ..	7	0	0	Satisfactory.
2/11/59 ... ..	300+	130	130	Class IV. Unsatisfactory.
9/11/59 ... ..	300+	50	50	Class IV. Unsatisfactory.
16/11/59 ... ..	15	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
<b>Llanefydd:</b>				
2/3/59 ... ..	7	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
22/7/59 ... ..	1	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.

## LLYN BRAN WATER SUPPLY (before treatment).

### Certificate of Analysis:

In parts per million of water:

Total solid matter in solution ... ..	60.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates ... ..	0.13
Chlorine in Chlorides ... ..	11.5
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 80 deg. F. ... ..	3.32
Free and Saline Ammonia ... ..	0.06
Albuminoid Ammonia ... ..	0.25
Lead, Copper, Zinc ... ..	Nil
Microscopical Examination of the Sediment ... ..	Trace
Temporary Hardness ... ..	15.0
Permanent Hardness ... ..	3.0
pH Value ... ..	7.3
Colour ... ..	50 Hazen Units

Remarks: The colour of the water is high; it is probably due to organic matter from the Peat.

(Signed) HAROLD LOWE, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.,  
Public Analyst.

## LLYN BRAN WATER SUPPLY (after treatment).

### Certificate of Analysis:

In parts per million of water:

Total solid matter in solution ... ..	60.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates ... ..	0.13
Chlorine in Chlorides ... ..	12.0
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 80 deg. F. ... ..	0.80
Free and Saline Ammonia ... ..	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia ... ..	0.06
Lead, Copper, Zinc ... ..	Nil
Microscopical Examination of the Sediment ... ..	Trace
Temporary Hardness ... ..	15.0
Permanent Hardness ... ..	12.0
pH Value ... ..	6.9
Residual Free Chlorine ... ..	Nil

Remarks: The above chemical analysis is satisfactory; the treatment has been good and reduced the colour of the water very well, and also reduced the organic matter in the water, which is probably due to Peat.

I advise keeping a check on the pH so that it does not get lower than 6.5.

(Signed) HAROLD LOWE, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.,  
Public Analyst.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

No new sewerage works were provided during the year. Most of the built-up areas in the district are provided with main sewerage. The Council now maintains 22 sewage disposal units.

Analysis of effluents is undertaken by the Public Analyst, and two reports of the condition of effluent from the larger type works at Trefnant and Llanstannan are as under:—

In parts per 100,000:		<b>Trefnant</b>
Dissolved Oxygen taken up in 5 days at 65 degs. F. (B.O.D.)	...	2.0
Suspended Matter	...	2.0
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hrs. at 80 degs. F.	...	0.58
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	3.4
Reaction pH	...	7.4
Stability Test (Methylene Blue 5 days)	...	Satisfactory
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	0.38
Appearance	...	Slightly brown
Odour	...	Nil
In parts per 100,000:		<b>Llanstannan</b>
Dissolved Oxygen taken up in 5 days at 65 degs. F. (B.O.D.)	...	1.0
Suspended Matter	...	2.0
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hrs. at 80 degs. F.	...	0.28
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	2.6
Reaction pH	...	6.6
Stability Test (Methylene Blue 5 days)	...	Satisfactory
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	0.08
Appearance	...	Colourless
Odour	...	Nil

Both the above are satisfactory effluents fit to discharge into a stream.

### REFUSE COLLECTION.

Collections	...	Fortnightly
Number of Ashbins collected	...	1,539
Total number of loads removed	...	535
Total mileage covered	...	12,091
Total cost of service	...	£2,370/18/8
Cost per load	...	£4/8/7
Cost per collection	...	1/2.2
Number of vehicles	...	1
Number of men employed	...	3
Number of tip sites	...	1
Average gallons of fuel consumed per mile travelled	...	14.5

The cost of collection and disposal remains constant. The slight increase over last year's figures was due largely to increased labour costs.

Again there was no infestation by vermin of any kind on the tip. The increase in caravan sites had added considerably to the work of collection in summer months. Every assistance



is, however, given by the site owners in the way of convenient siting of ashbins to facilitate collection. One of the larger sites disposes of a considerable portion of the refuse privately.

#### RETAIL MILK SUPPLIES.

Visits and inspections ... ..	20
Number of distributors ... ..	9
Supplementary licences ... ..	5
Samples taken ... ..	16

All samples taken during the year were satisfactory. Two complaints were received regarding the condition of milk supplied in the area. The Rural District is now included in a specified area in which only pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin-tested milk is permitted to be sold.

#### ICE CREAM.

Number of premises registered for sale of ice cream ...	19
Number registered for manufacture of ice cream ...	Nil
New registrations during the year ... ..	3
Samples taken ... ..	6
Samples reported in Category 1 ... ..	6

It was necessary to draw the attention of one manufacturer to inadequate packaging. This was apparently due to a temporary defect in the mechanical wrapping machine.

One application for registration of premises for the sale of ice cream was refused on the grounds that the premises did not comply with the requirements of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955.

#### FOOD SHOPS AND LICENSED PREMISES.

Number of food shops ... ..	30
Number of licensed premises ... ..	12
Number of inspections ... ..	43

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, AND FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS.

No statutory action was necessary under the provisions of the above. Not all food premises yet comply with the regulations, especially as regards provision of hot water for washing purposes.



## UNSOUND FOOD.

No unsound food was found exposed for sale. Fifty-nine tins of imported meats of various brands were voluntarily surrendered during the year.

## SCHOOLS.

Number of schools ... ..	12
Private Schools ... ..	2

With the exception of three schools, all have main water supply and sanitation. Two of these three should be provided with main water during the forthcoming year. The provision of school meals has been particularly difficult during drought periods, and the maintenance of this service throughout the period when water supplies failed reflects great credit on the authorities concerned.

## CARAVANS AND CARAVAN SITES.

Caravan sites licensed during year ... ..	1
Total number of sites licensed in area ... ..	12
Number of caravans covered by individual licences ... ..	35
Total number of caravans permitted ... ..	622
Number of inspections ... ..	56

There is a slight reduction in the number of caravans for which licences have been issued, due chiefly to action by the County Planning Officer and a reduction in the number of individual licences.

New powers will shortly become available to regulate the establishment and operation of caravan sites, when the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Bill becomes law.

In one case only was it necessary to draw a site licensee's attention to unsatisfactory conditions. In all other cases conditions were satisfactory, and the larger site owners continue to improve their sites.

## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Number of licensed slaughtermen ... ..	8
Number of licensed slaughterhouses ... ..	2
Number of Knackers' Yards ... ..	1

A small number of sheep only are killed at the slaughter-houses. The Knacker's Yard in the area provides an essential public health service which is especially apparent when there is a high mortality rate in sheep and lambs such as occurred during the year under review. Improvements have been recently carried out by the owners and no complaints were received during the year.

**RODENT DESTRUCTION.**

Number of farms inspected ... ..	612
Infestations found ... ..	82
Business premises inspected ... ..	62
Infestations found ... ..	5
Council properties inspected ... ..	126
Council properties treated ... ..	9

Rodent destruction is the responsibility of the owners of properties concerned. The Council is responsible for implementing the provision of the Damage by Pests Act, 1949. For this purpose a Rodent Officer is appointed, who is employed jointly with Abergele Urban District, St. Asaph Rural District and Aled Rural District. This arrangement is working satisfactorily.

**CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.**

There is no smoke problem in the rural district, and no action under the provisions of the above Act is likely to be necessary.

**SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.**

The following complaints were received during the year. No statutory action was necessary, all matters referred to being dealt with informally.

Housing conditions ... ..	12
Drainage ... ..	10
Water supply ... ..	6
Rodent infestations ... ..	18
Refuse ... ..	25
Keeping of animals ... ..	7
Stream pollution ... ..	1
Milk supply ... ..	2
Stagnant ponds ... ..	1
Caravans ... ..	2
Overcrowding ... ..	2

**IMPROVEMENT GRANTS: HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959, AND HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958.**

Total applications approved during year:—

(a) Discretionary Grants ... ..	28
(b) Standard Grants ... ..	3
Total grant-aided schemes to end of year ... ..	152
Total amount paid out in grant ... ..	£30,470
Amount of grant paid during year ... ..	£6,987
Grants repaid during year ... ..	1

A new type of improvement grant for private owners was introduced during the year. This grant, known as a Standard grant, is available as an alternative to the existing improvement grant which, in future, will be known as a Discretionary Grant.

The Council cannot refuse to make a standard grant, provided the conditions laid down are complied with. The grant is available for providing the following five amenities:—

- (a) A fixed bath or shower in a bathroom.
- (b) A wash-hand basin.
- (c) A hot water supply connected to the bath, basin and sink.
- (d) A water closet.
- (e) A food store.

It was apparent at the outset that the rural applicant for a standard grant was at a disadvantage compared with the urban applicant, as invariably the rural applicant had to provide a means of sewage disposal in order to install the fittings referred to above. No additional grant is available towards this considerable extra cost. It is to be hoped that eventually the grant will be extended to include the provision of septic tanks where no sewer is available.

The number of applications received was nearly double the number received last year.

Persons intending to apply for either of the grants available are advised to get in touch with the Council as soon as possible and on no account to start work prior to formal approval of grant being made.

The Improvement Grant Committee met nine times during the year and again their advice and guidance were of utmost value.

## HOUSING GENERALLY.

The Council's programme submitted under Sec. 1., Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, has been completed.

A second programme could well be formulated, but this would comprise unfit small holdings which present a particular problem. Action under Sec. 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, provides for a demolition order or undertaking not to re-let in cases where the owner is not prepared to undertake the required improvements. Action culminating in this would deprive the occupant of his livelihood. An increasing number of these premises are being improved with grant aid of one kind or another, and it seems that the solution lies in encouraging the acceptance of grants for improvements by owners of this class of dwelling.

## HOUSING CONDITIONS GENERALLY.

### HOUSING IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE.

#### 1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:

- (1) Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec. 16 Housing Act, 1957 ... .. —

#### 2.—Unfit Houses closed:

- (1) Under Sec. II. Housing Act, 1936, and Secs. 10 (1) and 11 (2) Local Government (Misc. Prov.) Act, 1953, and Sec. 16 (4) Housing Act, 1957 ... .. 6

#### 3.—Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which defects remedied:

- (1) After informal action by Local Authority ... .. 32  
(2) After formal action:—  
    (a) Public Health Act ... .. —  
    (b) Housing Act ... .. —  
(3) Under Sec. 5 Housing Repairs and Rents At, 1954, and Sec. 24 Housing Act, 1957 ... .. —

#### 4.—Unfit Houses in temporary use:

- (1) Housing Act, 1957, Sec. 34 or 53 ... .. —  
(2) Sec. 17 (2) ... .. —

## RENT ACT, 1957.

One Certificate of Disrepair was issued during the year.

# INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Premises	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of Inspections (4)	Number of Written Notices (5)	Number of Occupiers prosecuted (6)	M/c line No. (7)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	2	—	—	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	17	14	—	—	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	3
Total... ..		19	15	—	—	

## CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	M/c line No. (2)	Cases Found (3)	Cases Remedied (4)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (5)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (6)	No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (7)	M/c line No. (8)
(1) Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ... ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Overcrowding (S.2) ... ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ... ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ... ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ... ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):							
(a) Insufficient ... ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ... ..	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Total... ..	60	—	—	—	—	—	60





